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Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

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Princes Buildings, Lee House Street.

LOCAL SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

MONTHLY RUNNING POOLS.

JULY RESULTS.
Deep Water Bay.

Men:—
 *Mr. Bevington 77-12-65.
 Mr. B. D. Evans 82-14-66.
 Mr. Douglas Clark 73-9-70.
 Mr. K. M. Cunningham 71-9-71.
 Mr. N. E. Kent 79-9-71.
 Mr. E. Gollard 79-9-71.
 Mr. T. A. Loughlin 82-8-74.
 Mr. J. D. Kinnaird 80-5-75.
 Mr. F. Kinchen Smith 80-5-75.
 Mr. J. Dewar 79-1-78.

*Winner, 85 Entries.
 Entrance Fee 50 cents per card; proceeds to be apportioned equally between Pool Winner and "Star and Garter" Hospital Fund.

Ladies:—
 *Mrs. F. Maitland 90-14-72.
 Mrs. McKenny 85-18-77.
 Mrs. J. W. Stewart 83-11-82.
 Mrs. H. Humphreys 87-14-83.
 Miss J. Rodger 104-18-86.
 Miss A. Gordon 102-15-87.

*Winner.

MIXED FOURSOMES.
 *Miss Gordon and Mr. Cunningham 80-8-72.
 *Miss Gordon and Mr. Loughlin 84-12-72.
 *Miss Gittins and Mr. Fisher 86-14-72.

Miss Robertson and Mr. Mitchell 85-12-73.
 Mrs. Carleton and Mr. Mitchell 88-14-74.
 Mrs. McKenny and Mr. Brashay 85-10-75.

Miss Lammert and Mr. Carleton 92-17-75.
 Miss Gordon and Mr. Franks 90-14-76.
 Mrs. Gumpertz and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher 90-20-76.

Mrs. H. Humphreys and Mr. Woodhouse 90-13-77.
 Mrs. Rana and Mr. Parr 91-14-77.
 Mr. and Mrs. Gompertz 100-19-81.

Mrs. Harvey and Mr. Martin 99-16-83.
 Mrs. Martin and Mr. Waller 100-13-86.
 Mrs. Moxon and Mr. Hancock 98-9-87.

Mrs. Moxon and Mr. Hancock 93-7-88.
 *Tie for Prize. Won by Miss Gordon and Mr. Loughlin on the Play-off. 60 Entries.

The proceeds of this competition will go to the Queen's Hospital for the Blind.
 *Mr. B. D. Evans 80-18-88.
 Mr. F. A. Parker 85-11-74.
 Mr. A. Leach 94-18-76.
 Mr. J. Rodger 89-12-77.

Mr. J. D. Kinnaird 87-18-79.
 Colonel Fairclough 94-15-80.
 Mr. F. Bevington 90-10-80.
 Mr. N. S. Marshall 93-12-81.
 Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell 93-12-81.
 Mr. A. C. Leith 96-13-83.
 Mr. L. N. Lee 102-18-84.

*Winner, 82 Entries.

MIXED FOURSOMES.
 *Mrs. H. Hancock and Mr. Dodwell 97-12-85.
 19 Entries.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.
 The winners of the Professional Pairs were Mr. Beavis and Mr. Potter, who defeated Mr. A. B. Stewart and Mr. Bowker by 5 and 4.

To reach the final the winners accounted for:—
 Taylor and Pegg by 4 and 2.
 Hodgson and Geddes by 2 and 1.
 Claxton and Evans by 4 up.
 Milner Jones and Fairclough at the 19th.

While the Runners-up knocked-out:—
 Murray and Bates by 4 and 3.
 Parr and Loughlin by 4 and 2.
 Archbutt and Jones by 3 and 2.
 Dewar and Fisher by 3 and 1.
 Buck and Parker by 2 and 1.

GENTLEMEN.
 Mr. C. E. H. Beavis 2
 Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell 9
 Mr. A. E. Carleton 11
 Mr. E. J. de Rome 11
 Mr. B. D. Evans 12
 Mr. C. H. Gale 12
 Mr. L. N. Lee 12
 Mr. A. Leach 13
 Lieut. Col. D. C. Fairclough 13
 Mr. F. Bevington 14
 Mr. E. de W. Abney 14
 Mr. C. C. Stark 14
 Mr. W. P. C. Trafford 15
 Mr. J. H. Brister 16
 Mr. E. L. Hosie 16
 Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher 16
 Captain Morton W. Buck 16
 Mr. R. L. Atkinson 16
 Mr. P. Tester 16
 Mr. B. D. Harvey 16

LADIES.
 Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher 15
 Mrs. J. W. Stewart 12
 Miss Alix Gordon 15
 Mrs. H. Hancock 15
 Mrs. Maitland 15
 Mrs. John Rodger 16
 Miss Robertson 16
 Miss Edkins 16
 Mrs. Greaves 24
 Miss Lammert 24
 Miss Gittins 24
 Mrs. Ram 24
 Mrs. A. Leach 36
 Mrs. Parker Rees 36
 Mrs. McKenny 20

JULY CAPTAIN'S CUP.
 Played at Fanning on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July.

QUALIFIER.
 Mr. C. H. Gale 97-13-84
 (Continued on next Column.)

V.R.C. NIGHT FETE.

ENTERTAINING SPORT.

The second of a series of night fete which are to be held during the summer at the Victoria Recreation Club attracted a most satisfactory attendance on Saturday evening, among those present being the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary). Throughout the sport provided was of the best, and many must have been impressed by the progress which has been made in swimming by certain members, and especially the boys.

The handicaps had been very carefully allotted, and thus it was that the racing was always close and exciting. This was evident both in the 100 yards' handicap and the boys' event, in which the finishes were so close that the judges' task must have been quite difficult. In fact, there seemed to be some doubt in the final for the 100 yards, many being of the opinion that Johnstone had secured second place. Johnstone, though on the scratch mark, swam in a remarkable manner, and had he not been retarded by the backwash of one of the competitors he would have won with several seconds to spare. As it was, he appeared to touch immediately after Stewart, the winner, had completed the four lengths, but the judges decided otherwise, and they, of course, were in the best position to judge.

A boy named Lyon also impressed the spectators by his great turn of speed in the two lengths' race. This young swimmer was on scratch, but so well did he swim that had there been another few yards to go he would have secured a place at least. Johnstone's generally good work was recognised, for he secured the cup which was presented by an anonymous donor for the swimmer securing the most points during the evening. The programme terminated with a polo match between the V.R.C. and the Army. The former were far superior, and after some interesting play won by seven goals to one. A string band provided musical selections during the evening, and the fete proved a success in every way. The results of the racing were as follows:—

100 YARDS HANDICAP, four lengths:—
 Heat 1. Franco (rec. 8) and Johnstone (scratch). Times: 70 secs. and 65 secs.
 Heat 2. Stewart (rec. 7) and Chua (rec. 8). Times: 71 secs. and 74 secs.
 Heat 3. Lima (rec. 6) and Rasmussen (rec. 6). Times: 75 secs. and 82 secs.

FINAL.—1. Stewart (71 secs.); 2. Franco (72-2-5 secs.).

BOYS' TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP (prize presented by Mr. A. C. Botelho):—
 Heat 1. Reid (rec. 15) and Ramsey (rec. 15). Times: 45 secs. and 47 secs.
 FINAL.—1. Botelho (50-4-5 secs.); 2. Rocha (43-2-5 secs.).

HIGH DIVE.—G. Hall.
 MEMBERS' LUCKY DIP.—J. Johnstone.
 LADIES' NOMINATION.—Lima, nominated by Mrs. Botelho.

TEAM RACE, two lengths:—Won by Lima, Franco, Hall and Carvalho in 2 mins. 5-5 secs.

The officials were as follows:—Judges: Messrs. T. Meek, J. Lyon, A. Alves, C. Smith, A. Silva Netto, Oxberry and A. V. Barros. Starter: Mr. A. E. Alves. Timekeepers: Messrs. T. Meek, J. L. von and A. A. Alves. Mr. R. C. Wittchell carried out the secretarial duties efficiently. It might be added that in future the audience would welcome an arrangement whereby the events could be run off with more despatch. There were several long waits between the events on Saturday evening.

AUGUST CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Played at Fanning on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of August.

QUALIFIER.
 Mr. F. J. de Rome 88-14-74.
 Mr. L. N. Lee 93-18-75.
 Mr. P. F. J. Wodehouse 93-15-84.

HARSTON CUP.

The Committee, with Dr. Harston's approval, have decided to make this an Open Competition.

The new conditions are:—Four-ball Foursomes Knock-out Competition over 18 holes. Competitors with Handicaps of 15 and over play under a 12 Handicap. Competitors choose their own partners. Entrance Fee \$5 per couple, to be devoted to a War Charity. Entry Lists are posted in the various Club-houses. Entries close 28th inst.

The first round will be played by 2nd September and following rounds weekly till competition finishes. Should any remain unplayed by due date the second named couple in the match passes into the next round. This rule will be rigidly adhered to: no exceptions will be made.

One-third of the difference between the respective handicaps in bisques divided by the Handicap, i.e., a 5 man and a 9 man playing together against 2 scratch men would receive 5 bisques between them, the 5 man receiving 2 bisques and the 9 man 3 bisques. A 1 stroke, or over, shall count as 1. Smaller fractions counts as 0.

Example:—A 5 man and a 9 man against two scratch men.
 Difference in Handicap=14 strokes.
 One third = 4 2/3 bisques.
 which divided in the ratio of 5/11ths and 9/14ths=2 bisques and 3 bisques.

MIXED FOURSOMES KNOCK-OUT COMPETITION.
 About the beginning of October there will be a Mixed Foursomes Knock-out Competition for a prize kindly presented by a member. Competitors arrange their own partners. Full particulars will be published in due course.

BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE RESERVES & TAIKOO RESERVES.

The above teams met on the Civil Service ground on Saturday. The dock players were superior on each rink, and won handsomely with a margin of 44 shots. Scores:—

C. S. RESERVES.	TAIKOO RESERVES.
Langdon.	Lyle.
Says.	Clark.
Cole.	Aitchison.
Parkinson.	Sloan.
(skip) 14	(skip) 28
Smith.	Connelly.
Deane.	Middleton.
Hill.	Gray.
Oxberry.	McLaughlin.
(skip) 15	(skip) 31
Hall.	Muirhead.
Cousins.	Young.
Blake.	Russell.
Blacon.	Eldridge.
(skip) 10	(skip) 19
Ewing.	Gardiner.
Ponsford.	Faulds.
Bullin.	Gerrard.
Bower.	Anderson.
(skip) 17	(skip) 24
56	109

TRADE AND THE WAR.
TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The following additions have been made to the statutory list of firms of enemy origin or association with whom persons in the United Kingdom are forbidden to trade under the Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers) Act, 1915:—
 Philippine Islands: A. Arend Von, Manila; Asinga Company, Ltd.; Basilan Plantation Company, Zamboanga; Cooper Company, P.O. Box 189, Manila; A. Determann (of Manila Commercial Company, Manila); El Siglo, Manila; Fua Matas Company, Calle Rosario, Manila; Gmur, Otto & Co., Manila; La Yebana Cigar Factory; Manila; O. Lampe (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Manila; J. Landahl (of Secker & Co.), Manila; J. Lehmann (of E. A. and Otto Weber), Tuguegarao; A. Maack (of Weber), Manila Commercial Company, Manila; Manila Commercial Company, P.O. Box 442, Manila; P. Meller (of Manila Commercial Company), Manila; J. M. Menzi, Manila; P. Nagel (of Juan Seiboth & Co., Manila); Oriente Cigar Factory (La Perla Del Oriente), P.O. Box 430, Manila; Seiboth, Juan & Co., Ltd., Manila; Siegfried Siebrand, Manila; P. Strohecker, Manila; Velhagen (of Oriente Cigar Factory), Manila; E. A. Weber, and Otto, Cagayan, Manila and Tuguegarao.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN WAR-WORKERS.

The following letter of acknowledgment has been received by Mrs. Stabb from Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2, Cavendish Square, W.

DEAR MADAM,—I have much pleasure in informing you that three cases, despatched on March 30th, arrived yesterday from Hongkong.

I am desired by the Committee to express to you our most grateful thanks for your splendid consignment of clothing for the use of our troops.

They comprise everything we are in need of. I am sure you will not mind if many of the articles are sent to our Russian Allies! We have just received an appeal from the Anglo-Russian Hospital, Petrograd, for hundreds of vests, pyjamas, dressing-gowns, etc., so your consignment has come at a most opportune moment to help us fulfil it.

We note your wish as to the distribution of the 130 day-shirts, which, I am sure, we will be able to carry out. (Note.—It was suggested by the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers that these 130 flannel day-shirts should be distributed to discharged disabled soldiers.)

We have tremendous calls on our funds, so we are only too grateful for your generous gifts. All the garments are so good and well-made, and have arrived in splendid condition, owing to being so well packed. We shall be able to make use of everything.

We only send consignments "on appeal" from Hospitals or Regiments, so know the things we send are wanted.

Our Branch Depots do an immense amount of work for us, and now number 193.

With renewed heartfelt thanks for your splendid gift.—Believe me, Yours faithfully,
 E. Watson.
 p.p. Mrs. Ethel McCaul.

A NEW CHURCH FOR HANKOW.

The members of the Union Church, Hankow, having purchased a plot of ground for the erection of a new and more commodious church building of their own, are appealing for funds to complete this project. The purchase money for the site (\$21,700) has already been raised, and it is now desired to raise a further sum of about \$1,050, of which \$400 has been subscribed for the erection of the church itself. The need is a pressing one, says the *L. & C. Express*, and it is hoped that past and present members of the church will rally round the hon. pastor, Rev. Arnold Foster, and see that it is supplied. The present temporary church accommodation is quite inadequate, and is also subject to the disadvantage of being situated in a very noisy thoroughfare, just opposite the entrance to the Chinese market. As the result of the first appeal for the purchase money of the site was very encouraging, generous gifts coming from members of several other denominations, it is hoped that this further appeal will be well supported, and that the new building will be opened before the end of the present year, to be an effective centre of strong evangelic influence. Contributions may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Owen Warren, China Inland Mission, Hankow; the Secretary, Mr. Walter Milward, National Bible Society of Scotland, Hankow, or to the pastor.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. J. A. Brand and Mr. L. Walker have left Shanghai for Home via Siberia to join the Army.

Captain Tom Graham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who left Tientsin to join his old regiment on the outbreak of the war, is in Mesopotamia.

Captain C. B. Mullins, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who was recently Instructor of Musketry at Hongkong, has joined H.M.S. *President* for special duty.

Fleet-Surgeon A. G. Andrews, Royal Navy, has gone on retired pay. He was staff surgeon of the cruiser *Verdier* during her commission of 1900, and was with the Naval Brigade which was landed for the relief of Peking.

Rear-Admiral Hadleston, who has got his flag, served on the China Station for a couple of commissions. Rear-Admiral Parry, similarly promoted, was employed for some time in survey duties in the Pacific whilst in command of H.M.S. *Dart*, which was a frequent visitor to China ports.

Mr. Arthur Couling was at the front for five months last year as a trooper in the Royal Horse Guards. He then received a commission in an infantry regiment (14th West Yorkshire). He has now been sent to France again as 2nd-Lieutenant in the 19th Hussars (Queen Alexandra's Own).

Mr. G. A. Benn, who left Shanghai in 1914 and volunteered for active service with the 10th Royal Fusiliers, was killed in action on July 15th. The deceased, who was 28 years of age, was employed on the staff of the British Cigarette Co. He was a member of the Maxim Co. S.V.C. and was well-known in Shanghai.

Colonel E. W. B. Koe, C.B., Army Service Corps, and formerly of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who served with distinction in the China Expedition, has been advanced to the rank of Major-General for distinguished service in the field in the present war. Major-General Koe, whilst a marine officer, took part in the expedition against the Sofas, West Africa, and in the China Expedition, he shared in the actions for the relief of Tientsin and Peking and the actions of Peitsang and Yangtung.

Lieutenant Charles Vivian de Greta Edey, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (killed in action in October, 1914), served with the 2nd Battalion in Gibraltar, Bermuda, South Africa, and Hongkong. In 1913 he was appointed A.D.C. to the General Commanding in China, and to the General Commanding in India after entering. Whilst on sick leave he obtained permission to rejoin the depot, and was almost at once ordered to join the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and was in command of a double company of that regiment when it suffered the loss of all its officers in the battle of Ypres on October 30th, 1914. Lieut. Edey at the time of his death was the senior lieutenant of his regiment.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

LECTURE ON TRAFFIC REGULATION.

Members of the Staff, and all Inspectors and Sergeants and all members of the Mounted and Motor Patrols will attend a lecture which will be delivered by Inspector Garrod, Hongkong Police, at the Headquarters Club on Wednesday, August 16th, at 6 p.m. Uniform optional.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Club premises will be open to Ladies on Friday, August 18th, from 2 to 7 p.m.
 The Police Reserve Orchestra will be in attendance.
 Members making use of the Club on this occasion will wear uniform.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Members of the Band and Orchestra are requested to meet the Band President in the General Committee Room at the Headquarters Club on Monday, August 14th, at 5.45 p.m., to discuss the proposed visit to Macao.

The Band and Orchestra Practices fixed for Thursday and Friday, August 17th and 18th, are cancelled.
 Practices until end of August are as follows:—
 Band—August 15th, 21st, and 28th.
 Orchestra—August 17th and 24th.

MACAO VOLUNTEERS.

The officers, Sergeants and Constables of the Police Reserve have been invited by Captain da Silva Rosa, Commandant of the Macao Volunteers Corps, to be present on the occasion of the Review which will take place in that Colony on Friday, August 23rd, the second anniversary of the formation of the Corps. Members desirous of accepting the invitation will inform Inspector Alves, Union Insurance Company, Queen's Buildings.

A picked detachment from No. 2 Company will be selected by the O.C. Members will leave Hongkong at 8 a.m. on Friday, August 25th, and return the next day.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.).

NAVAL AIRSHIPS AT PLYMOUTH.

The people of Plymouth were greatly interested recently in the graceful spectacle of a British airship manoeuvring over the town. It flew at a low altitude and was clearly visible from all parts of the district. One humorous incident in connection with the visit occurred at a police-court sitting in a village in the vicinity. The court was once adjourned, to enable all to witness the spectacle, leaving the prisoner alone in the dock. This reminds one of the old song: "We'll all go a-hunting to-day."

SITUATION IN CANTON.

THE TRUCE A FARCE.

LUNG LOSING GROUND AT SHEK WAI TONG.

STRONGLY ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY AND TO THE NORTH.

GENERAL OPINION IS THAT FIGHTING IS ONLY COMMENCING.

CANTON, Saturday, 9 p.m.

General Lung is very strong to the North and North-West, but he is losing ground in the Shek Wai Tong area. He holds now only the railway station, and has very few men there. It is expected that he will retire from this point altogether, and should he do so developments are expected during the week-end. The truce is a pure farce. On both sides the officers say: "We know there is a truce, but some of our men have been killed since then and we are going to have revenge."

Chinese merchants are of opinion that the real fighting is coming and that Monday will see a complete change in the situation. Time, they say, is against Lung, and there is a new movement on foot to make Shum Governor of the province. Shum has a lot of friends in Canton and was a good man when he was here under the old Empire. He has experience and many of the Chinese would like to see him back. They do not, however, really know what they want except it be to get rid of Lung, whose only fault would seem to be that he has been successful in keeping them in order where no one else could have done so.

Around Pak Ho Tong things have been quiet for 6 hours, but there are many more soldiers about and fighting is expected here. The villages and even the boat people are clearing out. The river front hereabouts is absolutely deserted though in normal times you cannot see the bund for sampans and junks.

SATURDAY, Morning.

LUNG IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

Though there is supposed to be a truce there has been a lot of fighting during the last 24 hours and, judging by the number of wounded around Shek Wai Tong, some very strong attacks have been delivered. The general opinion seems to be that Shum is playing with Lung, and that he has utilised the last two days to bring up troops and is now very strong around Shek Wai Tong. The disposition of the forces changes here every day, and to-day Lung is in a very difficult position. He holds only the Railway station, and Shum has men within 200 yards of his position and has a great many more in reserve. Unless Lung can land more men on the Shek Wai Tong side at once he is likely to lose the whole of this side and people are afraid that if this is the case Li Fuk Lam in Honam will come in against Lung.

This morning there has been a great deal of firing going on in the Shek Wai Tong-Wong Sha area. From about 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. there were shells bursting around the railway station, but they seemed to be bursting too high to do any real damage. Both sides have erected barriers or breastworks about 3 feet high made of stones, bricks and earth, and they are entrenched behind these. On landing one cannot see any soldiers at all, but while I was there one of Lung's guard-boats came up the river and was making for the Railway Wharf at Wong Sha. When it got beyond the foreign gunboats anchored off the Boat-house end of Shamen it was greeted with a fusillade that would seem to show that Shum has a big number of men hereabouts.

Shells were being fired from Wong Sha from daylight till about noon, but rifle and machine-gun fire was most prominent. Several launches were seen this morning towing boatloads of soldiers up the river towards Wong Sha.

At Wong Sha a launch has been sunk. There are many conflicting rumours about the manner in which this happened. It seems to have been laden with ammunition for Lung's party, and very likely was hit further down the river. At any rate, it lies just off the railway station in the middle of the channel.

MONEY AND AMMUNITION FOR SHUM.

Shum is reported to have received a large quantity of ammunition and also money with which to pay his troops yesterday. This is said to have come to Fatshan by motor-boats. Shum is very strong on this side of the river, and, unless Lung can land troops and drive him away from the position which he holds around the Fat Creek, it is possible that he may take the City from the Honam side. Shum must have concentrated his men hereabouts during the last

two or three days. There are now a great many more shots being fired and with more regularity than formerly. Instead of being a sort of outpost this section of the line seems likely to play the most important part within the next few days.

To the North of the City and around the City heavy attacks have been delivered during last night and this morning. The insurgents have been in every case repulsed. Lung is in a very strong position here, and it is questionable if there will be any more fighting in this district. Shum seems to have decided to concentrate his attention upon the attempt to land either on the Wong Sha side or further down on Honam.

SHAMEN—A BULLET WHIZZES PAST OUR REPRESENTATIVE.

People on Shamen have had a very quiet time for the last three or four days, but last night and this morning they were rudely awakened by heavy firing from the City side. Shrapnel was bursting in a most erratic manner, and at the Boat-house end of the island it was distinctly dangerous. Occasional bullets still find their way into the Concession, and this morning one whizzed past me as I was talking to a friend near the American Consulate. Most of the hongs can show bullet-marks or pieces of shell that have been picked up on the premises.

THE AMMUNITION.

The shells which are fired from Wong Sha in the direction of the Railway station on the other side and towards Pak Ho Tong are of very poor quality. The guns are Krupp guns and are said to be very good of their kind. It may be that the gunners do not know their business, but fully half of the shots fired seem to burst too high to do any real damage, and the number of unexploded shells which can be picked up on the Pak Ho Tong district would seem to show that there is something wrong with the ammunition.

A TRIP THROUGH THE CITY.

The first thing that strikes you as you go through the city is the silence that reigns everywhere. At an ordinary time the main streets of Canton were crowded and there was a tremendous amount of noise. Hundreds of sedan chairs were to be met with in the streets and the noise of the chair coolies was one of the features of a trip in the city. Now it is possible to walk for an hour and not see a single chair, and if you meet a dozen people in ten minutes anywhere except in one of the main streets or on the Bund you think it exceptional.

All shops are shut. This is no exaggeration. Those which think that they can do any business have a side-door open or a notice in Chinese at the front that customers can come in by some other entrance. Inside the shops no goods are exposed for sale. All valuable articles have been removed from the windows and the shelves, and the places look deserted. At the junction of streets there are pickets of police fully armed, and where there are gates or barriers they are either closed or partly shut. Where there are gates made of six or seven long poles set into holes in the ground one pole is taken out and, through this narrow passage you are permitted to pass. At present you can go anywhere without let or hindrance, and the police will open gates for you where they are shut. On the New Bund there are a good many people about and a large number of rickshas are kept busy dashing to and fro. A large number of the people here seem to be out for a walk. Even a casual observer can see that there is not a business aspect about the crowd. Excitement runs high, and while there have not been so far any of the Bund rushes which were such a feature of the Chan Kwing Ming trouble there have been several scares which cleared the part of the Bund affected in a minute. The police appear to be better trained and smarter-looking than most of the soldiers. Everything is very orderly, and the streets look cleaner than in ordinary times.

GERMANS MAKING HAY ON SHAMEN.

It seems strange that just now, while the trouble is going on in Canton, the Germans in Shamen, living on the British Concession and having their offices and godowns there, should be coining money by storing goods for the Chinese. Most of the German firms were before this simply carrying on by doing a little business with the Chinese and getting rid of old stocks. As a result, most of their godowns and stores were empty and they were in a peculiarly fortunate position when the Chinese started rushing their valuables across the British Bridge. They have been able to get better prices this time than have ever before been got for storage, and they are coining money. This will enable them to carry on for a long time and, perhaps, to keep their offices in order ready for the time when peace is restored in Europe. They are in better spirits on this account, and they do not care how long the present Canton situation lasts. The German flag is to be met with everywhere. Over the Cement works on the river opposite Tai Sha Tung a huge German flag is flying, and in the Western Suburbs, where some of the Germans have their offices, German flags are quite common. The Consulate on Shamen and some of the hongs, etc., are flying their flag—indeed, it seems a misnomer to call this the British Concession.

(Continued on next Column.)

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

CANTON TROUBLE AFFECTS IMPORTS.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price, current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

IMPORTS.

Stocks on August 10th were 395 chests of Patna, 208 of Benares, 246 Malwa and 58 Persian and Turkish. Fifteen chests of Malwa opium were exported during the interval. In uncertified Bengal opium the stocks on August 10th were 112 chests of Patna and 73 of Benares. Seven chests of Patna, and 18 of Benares were holed by Government monopoly. One hundred chests of Benares opium were exported to the Macao opium farmer.

EXPORTS.

No transactions in Feathers have been reported during the last fortnight. There is very little doing in Ginger, and trade in Calcutta and Cassia. Oil is lower and there is no demand. The same remarks apply to Star Aniseed Oil and Star Aniseed. There is no change to report in the dull condition of the trade in Tin (Yunnan), Saigon Cassia, Gall Nuts and Bristles.

IMPORTS.

Business in cotton yarn, as far as Canton and neighbourhood is concerned, is practically at a standstill owing to the continuous heavy fighting that is going on. For other districts a small business is being done at steady rates. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$93-\$110. No. 12s at \$100-\$110. No. 18s at \$110-\$134. No. 20s at \$108-\$144. Arrivals nil. Sales 3,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 35,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales. There is nothing to report in Woollens, and business is not likely to be resumed until the trouble at Canton is settled. A further dull fortnight is to be reported in Metals. Tinplates have been the medium of a moderate business, some 10,000 boxes having been reported sold for shipment. Prices paid ranged from \$11.20-\$12.50, the latter quotation being firmer at the close. Wire nails are quiet, small sales are reported. Quotations from home continue firm. There is no change to report in Petroleum Products and, as to coals, no sales of importance have taken place during the fortnight, and all the quotations given are only nominal. The Sugar market is dull.

FLOUR.

In the American market—Higher prices and freights are indicated for new crop. No business in new crop is reported. The local market is absolutely stagnant. Quotations: American patent \$4, American cut-off \$3.40, American straight \$3.35, Shanghai flour \$3-\$3.05.

LUNG'S MILITARY NOTES.

The Government has sent a telegram to Kwangtung (says a northern newspaper) asking the Government to accept no responsibility for the military notes issued by Lung Chi-kong at Canton without previous sanction of Peking. TSEN'S RENOVATION OF LUNG.

Ex-Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan has wired the Government that the great crimes of General Lung Chi-kong in disobeying the orders of the Central Government should be officially published and drastic measures adopted for his removal from Canton. LI LIEH-CHUN MUST OBEY ORDERS.

The Government has sent to General Li Lieh-chun in Kwangtung the following urgent telegram:—"It will be a laughing-stock before foreigners that fighting for personal ends is still continuing in Kwangtung after the reunion of the North and South and the abolition of the War Council at Shaoching. The Government is in receipt of a series of telegrams from Lung Chi-kong stating that, with perfect sincerity and without the least falsehood, he in obedience to the order of the Central Government, has ordered his men to return to their original places and not to give the slightest offence to the Hu Kuo Chun troops pending final settlement. The Government will, therefore, regard the side which again disturbs peace and order as rebels and suppress it without mercy. Li Lieh-chun is hereby ordered to stop hostilities and keep his men under strict discipline. After the settlement of various affairs in connection with his forces, Li Lieh-chun will come up to Peking as previously ordered by Presidential Mandate."—Peking Daily News.

JAPANESE CRUISERS FOR KWANGTUNG.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has (says the Peking Daily News) informed the Japanese Legation in Peking that the situation in Kwangtung is not so serious as reported and that it is unnecessary for Japan to dispatch warships to Kwangtung. As there is no independence in Kwangtung, the Chinese Government will protect the lives and properties of the Japanese subjects in that province in accordance with the Sino-Japanese Treaties. The Government adds that misunderstandings among the inhabitants at Canton would surely arise on the appearance of Japanese cruisers.

SHIPPING DANGERS AT CANTON.

The Gazette contains the following notice which has been issued by the acting Harbour Master at Canton:—"At the request of the Chinese Military Authorities, notice is hereby given that the navigation of the approaches to Canton, both front and back reaches is dangerous during the hours of darkness, owing to the fighting now taking place. Inward bound vessels are therefore cautioned, until further notice, not to proceed above Tide Pole Light between the hours of 7 p.m. and 8 a.m. If they see that they cannot enter the Port of Canton before 8 p.m. they should anchor at Tide Pole Light for the night. Outward bound vessels should not navigate the waters of the river above Tide Pole Light between the hours 7 p.m. and 8 a.m."

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of Shareholders of the above was held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday at noon. Mr. F. Maitland presided, and those also present were:—Messrs. E. Kadourie, and A. O. Lang (Directors), S. D. Somph, P. C. Potts, E. M. Raymond, J. Walker, F. B. L. Bowley, A. R. Lowe, B. Wylie, Fung Tat Hung, Lo Chung Shui and She Po Sham, with Mr. J. H. Taggart (Acting Secretary and Manager).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for several days, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual procedure and take same as read. The profit on Working Account for the half-year under review, amounted to \$102,228.11, as against \$95,630.24 for the corresponding period of 1915, being an increase of \$6,597.87, or practically 50 per cent., which, I venture to think, you will consider satisfactory in view of the fact that this has been accomplished notwithstanding the war and consequent rise in price of all commodities; more especially these so essential to the particular class of business in which we are engaged. Our earning powers have likewise been decreased considerably, owing to the same causes; nevertheless, the figures for the half-year are only \$3,000 less than for the similar period of 1914 (which was the six months immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe), and \$16,000 less than our record half-year. The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$32,606.70 brought forward from 1915, shows a credit balance of \$137,577.05, which your Directors recommend distributing as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$3 per share, 20,000 shares for the half-year	\$60,000.00
To transfer to repair and renewals account	20,000.00
To write off steam launch	2,900.00
To carry forward to new account	\$4,777.05
Total	\$137,577.05

I trust that these suggested appropriations will meet with your approval. As you will perceive, the dividend has been increased from \$2.50 to \$3 per share for the half-year, and, in view of the heavy amount which it is proposed to carry forward, I trust that we shall be able to continue to pay a steady dividend at the higher rate. Your Directors have not deemed it advisable to further depreciate furniture and fixtures at the moment. On the 30th June, 1911, these items stood in the books at \$173,757.81 as against \$100,000.50 in the present balance sheet. In the near future, however, large sums will have to be spent for re-carpeting, etc. The matter of writing down Directors' attention.

I think that we may look to the future with a certain amount of optimism, as with increased shipping facilities, more especially between this Port and the Pacific Coast, there is every indication of a revival in the tourist traffic, and this will, I feel sure, give general satisfaction to business people in the Colony and the shopkeepers in particular, more especially as we are, I understand, to again see the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. in operation. The decrease in travel to the Orient in the past two years has hit the shopkeeper severely and we have suffered also in this connection.

Turning to the matter of your properties, which, as you are aware, cover a considerable area, you will not doubt recollect that I mentioned when I addressed you in 1914 that these would always entail a heavy expenditure in upkeep, as it is essential, if we are to keep pace with an ever-increasing business, that we must constantly spend money in alterations and improvements in order to bring the Hotel up to that state of efficiency to which we aspire. The alterations on the first floor, facing Queen's Road, as outlined by my co-Director in his speech in February last, are now being carried out and when completed will, I feel sure, prove a great acquisition. Other extensive alterations are also under way in the back regions which, when completed, will enable us to carry stocks of fish, fruit, vegetables, and general produce from both the Australian and Californian markets to a greater extent than hitherto, inasmuch as our refrigeration space will be doubled. Our kitchens are being remodelled and brought up-to-date and, with certain gear which is being added, should much improve the culinary department and the general service of the establishment. We have other projects under consideration, the nature of which I am not at liberty to disclose at the moment, but if these are adopted, as I feel sure they will be, they should materially increase our earning powers.

Regarding the staff, I am pleased to state that all have worked well in the Hotel interests, and your Directors voted a small bonus to the European members for the past six months which I feel confident will meet your approval. The general health of a staff as large as ours is a serious consideration and I am pleased to say that the percentage of sickness amongst the Chinese, who number over 400, has been less than in any previous year; mainly due to the fact that we cleanse and thoroughly disinfect our staff quarters every fortnight. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Bowley seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. Potts, seconded by Mr. Somph, the appointment of Mr. Scott Harston to the Directorate, in place of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, resigned, was confirmed.

Mr. A. D. Lang was appointed to act for Mr. Noble on the Directorate.

Mr. F. Maitland, who retired from the Directorate by rotation, was re-elected to the Board.

Messrs. A. R. Lowe, and H. Percy Smith were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$200 each.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA, THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE" PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners of War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES.
COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE.
CIGARETTES. TOBACCO.
STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS.
PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS.
BISCUITS. TEA.
BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES.
ETC., ETC., ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

By Day	By Night	By Mail
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...
Return	...	...

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1916.

8 a.m. HONGKONG.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	5 p.m. FATSHAN.

TUESDAY, 15th AUGUST, 1916.

6 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HONGKONG.
10 p.m. FATSHAN.	5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAIHAN, Tons 2,000. | S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,600.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. HANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or via other ports.

The Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL These vessels have superior cabins and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

THAT TIRED FEELING

these mornings is most likely due to

"Liver." The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little laxatives which aid digestion, cure Constipation, "liverishness," dizziness, bilious headaches, foul smelling breath.

Of all chemists, and post-free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

887-4

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Stock-in-Trade by Chas. J. Gump & Co., at Alexander Buildings, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—"The Palace" at Kowloon.

Monday, 14th Aug.—

9 p.m.—Auction of Croc—Land at Public Works Dept.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1916, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1011]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICES.

Dogs are not allowed in any of the Club-houses, nor on any of the Courses. Deep Water Bay frequenters please note.

CHILDREN.

Children are not allowed in the Club-houses at Happy Valley and Fan Ling, but are allowed at Deep Water Bay on all days excepting Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1012]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMBOINA, SOERABAYA, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship.

"NORE." Captain D. Ashbury, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 25th Aug., 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodations in which vessel is secured before departure from Hong Kong. S.S. and Valuations and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KEYSER," due in London about the 8th Oct., 1916. Passengers will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

B. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1916. [1013]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC" MAIL LINE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamers are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 21st Aug., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th Aug., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 19th Aug., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1916. [1014]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer

"SANGOLA."

Arrived Hongkong on 11th Aug., 1916, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be stored on Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Persian Gulf, etc., s.s. B. I. S. N. and H. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [1015]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS

of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

Revised by THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Chas. J. GAUPP & Co., to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 14th August, 1916, commencing at 10.30 a.m., on their Premises, Alexandra Buildings, 11th August, 1916.

VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE.

Comprising—
Gold and Gem Jewellery; English, American and Swiss 18ct. and 14ct. Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers; Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Rotators; Sinks; Thomson Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercantile Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; T. Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries, &c. &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from 10th August.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [984]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at the Peak in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in feet.	Area in sq. ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	At the Peak, above the Public Works Department, The Peak.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	10,000	1,000	1,000

Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [1004]

SPEND YOUR VACATION IN

BAGUIO

(PHILIPPINES).

CITY Built on Pine Clad Hills Swept by Cool and Refreshing Breezes.

5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

Eight hours by Rail or Automobile from Manila.

COLOR, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks

FIRST CLASS HOTELS.

For information, address—

THE CITY SECRETARY, BAGUIO, P.I.

or nearest Office of Trans. Coast & Son [788]

WANTED.

SHIPS DOCTOR for immediate appointment.

Apply to—

Box No. 12, Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1001]

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) wanted with some experience.

Apply—

Box No. 13, Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1002]

WANTED.

JUNIOR OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) required.

Apply—

Box No. 14, Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1003]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE by English family in Penang, to take charge of three children, aged 4, 3 and 1. Good wages. Healthy climate.

Apply to

Mrs. LOCKER, 115, The Peak.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [996]

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.
Apply—
THORESEN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [909]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy, overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent or other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1916. [940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Lee House Street).
Apply to—
WILKINSON & GRIST.
[601]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.
For particulars, etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
[985]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road.
Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[800]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON, V. APOAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road.
[911]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[1000]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUTHER BROOKMAN & Co.
[972]

TO LET.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc. No. 14, SHANHEE, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[415]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[52]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen, Range, Hot Water and Washing Machine System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
[1006]

TO LET.

NO. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 8, BURROWS STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.
"ROSENEATH," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, CRAWFORD EAST, 180, THE PEAK, Unfurnished.
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
KELLY CREST, 66, PEAK.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st May, 1916.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, PEAK.
HARTING, Annis Road, Kowloon.
No. 5, BELLIOS TERRACE, Kowloon.
No. 2, BELLIOS TERRACE, with furniture on Connaught Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 1, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK, Unfurnished.
No. 66, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & PAVIE,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[53]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A CERTAIN CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT.

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION FOR PREVENTING AND RELIEVING SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

50 CTS. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG DISPENSARY, TELEPHONE 16.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL.—At Worthing, on July 4th, the wife of H. E. CAMPBELL (Shanghai), a son.

MARRIAGES.

AMES-LAMONT.—At Perth, Scotland, on June 28th, SAMUEL GEORGE HERBERT AMES, of Shanghai, son of SAMUEL JOSEPH BIRD AMES, of Weymouth, Dorset, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of DONALD LAMONT, of Blairgowrie, Scotland.

HAYES-KELMAN.—At Edinburgh, on July 8th, J. D. HAYES, B.A., son of Rev. W. M. HAYES, D.D., LL.D., of Tsingchow, to BARBARA MONTAGNA, daughter of Rev. J. KELMAN, D.D.

SCUMER-LITTLE.—At Battersea Park, on July 1st, PERS SCUMER, to LOUISA SCOTT, daughter of late R. LITTLE, M.D., Singapore.

DEATHS.

BENN.—Killed in action, on July 15th, 1916, Mr. G. A. BENN, 10th Royal Fusiliers.

MONTGOMERY.—Killed in action in France, in June, 1916, N. S. MONTGOMERY, 2nd Lieut. Coldstream Guards, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

TWENTYMAN.—Killed in action in France on July 1st, 1916, D. C. T. TWENTYMAN, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14th August, 1916.

CAPTIOUS CRITICS.

Those who are afflicted with what the Scotch aptly call "after-wit" are still very numerous amongst us, raising their thin and peevish voices amid the din of battle in an effort to show the world that they, at least, know what ought to have been done in that past time of peace which already seems so remote. "I told you so" is a cheap retort, but these gentlemen cannot even claim so much virtue as therein lies, because it is only since the trouble began that they have ventured to open their mouths to show what might not have happened if things had been otherwise. The unpreparedness of Britain for a great war is, of course, their chief theme, and they labour it quite oblivious of the contradictions into which it leads them, or of the result which would have arisen had their after-

wit really formed a part of the policy of the country in times of peace. Above all, they fail to see that to rail at militarism in the case of Germany and to advocate it in the case of Great Britain is to show an intolerable lack of common-sense. Militarism is either a good thing or a bad thing. It cannot be good for one country and bad for another; it must be bad for all or none. If it be claimed that the British are so constituted that the vices of militarism cannot affect them, then, while acknowledging the compliment, we are forced to inquire, what are the virtues of militarism? Of late years many persons have been going about talking of the degeneracy of the British race, as though it was only on the parade-ground that that physical fitness necessary for the preservation of the people was to be found. So strong was the criticism, however, that it actually seems to have convinced those who direct the affairs of the German nation. The first step in disillusionment was the entrance of Great Britain with her "contemptible little army" into the war; the second step was the unparalleled scenes which followed the call for volunteers. The degenerate inhabitants of the British Isles waited in crowds outside the recruiting stations, through sunshine and rain, day after day, while the creaky machinery of the War Office was slowly getting into motion. If anybody was unprepared for war we cheerfully admit that it was the War Office, but this is not a point to the gentlemen who have now discovered that Great Britain should have had a conscript army, because so eager were they to clothe everybody in khaki that they never inquired where the khaki was to come from, much less guns and ammunition. It would almost seem as if they regarded such things as mere ornaments of militarism. The cry of degeneracy is now dead, however, and we hope, decently buried with no hope of resurrection. The British have shown that, without being turned into machines, they are capable of showing as much courage, and as much endurance as any nation on the earth. What other virtues had militarism that civic life cannot supply? Perhaps the only one that it keeps a country prepared for war, and if war were the normal, and not the abnormal, condition we might grant the cogency of the answer. But you cannot keep a country always prepared for war without encouraging the war fever, which has stricken Germany. If you give the country into the hands of the military authorities in times of peace, you may rest assured that the military authorities will sooner or later get hold of the reins and plunge the country into war, even as they have in Germany. Great Britain was luckily able to effect a compromise. Being an island, she was able to throw all the strength of her armed preparations on the sea. She saw that the defence of Britain—nay, of the Empire—lay on the waters. Here was the real source of the rivalry with Germany. Great Britain could afford to look on the increase of the German army without a quail, but she could not unmoved witness the growth of the German Navy. She could not allow Germany to become as strong on the waters as she was on the land. To lose command of the seas would be for Great Britain to lose all. Suppose then, that, at the time of this rivalry in warship building Britain had also taken in hand the formation of a conscript army—would this have been of assistance in keeping the peace? For we take it that conscription is advocated as a means of preserving peace and not as a means of making war. We doubt very much whether Germany would have allowed Britain the time to get her army into shape. To have permitted Britain to become a powerful military State while already a powerful naval State, would have been for Germany the dissolution of all her dreams of world dominion. She would have preferred to strike immediately, trusting to measures of "frightfulness" to compensate for her lack of power at sea. British conscription would, thus, not have kept the peace; it would rather have precipitated war. War is not inevitable. There was always a chance that Germany would fall into line with other democratic States, and that the reign of militarism would come to an end. While this chance remained Britain was right in directing her energies to the defence of the Empire, rather than in constructing a weapon of offence which, in any case, could only have been effected amid the din of a war already begun.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closed to-day at 5 p.m.

The next Criminal Sessions are to be held on August 21st.

The P. and O. Mail steamer *Medina*, with the Hongkong Mails of the 30th June, arrived in London on the 10th inst.

The Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters Club has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911.

The *Gazette* publishes an additional list of firms which are being wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

Mr. Harold Green has been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. J. Tucher.

Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator, and Official Trustee, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. Nisbet.

The sale by auction of jewellery, etc., which opened on Saturday at the premises of Messrs. Chas. J. Gaupp & Co., will be continued by Messrs. Hughes & Hough to-day, from 10.30 a.m. until 12.30 p.m., and from 2.30 p.m. until the close.

The s.s. *Atsuta Maru*, which went slightly aground in the Inland Sea and was subsequently refloated and drydocked at Nagasaki, is due to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday, 19th inst., and will sail hence the following day at 11 a.m. for Europe.

Our "Little Bit Workers" Society, has sent the following this week to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., Cairo District, Abbassia, Cairo:—2,508 bandages, 32 suits pyjamas, 28 dressing jackets, 18 pairs socks, 28 silk covers and 55 cakes soap.

Sir Fielding Clarke, Chief Justice of Hongkong from 1892 to 1895 and afterwards at Jamaica, woke up one morning recently and found himself appointed a Justice of the Peace for South-eastern Sen, in which popular seaside resort he is now living in retirement. Apparently he was not consulted as to whether he would curtail his new honour, for he promptly tendered his resignation.

The funeral took place at the Old Cemetery, Tientsin, on the 3rd inst., of Mr. Henry Recks Stewart, Chief Engineer under the British Municipal Council, whose death occurred on the preceding day at Tientsin, at a familiar figure at the meetings, at which he frequently took part. He was a member of the Mounted Detachment of the Volunteers, and was awarded a military funeral.

Captain George Newdigate Alison, a former A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, whose death at the front was reported in the *Daily Press* of the 8th inst., was 26 years of age. He was the second son of Sir Archibald and Lady Alison, of Possil House, Wembleton, and great-grandson of Sir Archibald Alison, the eminent lawyer and historian, who died in December, 1814, and June, 1815. His two brothers are serving in the Royal Navy.

Observations made at the Royal Observatory during July show that the average mean temperature was 82.7, the highest point reached being 92.1, on the 24th, and the lowest 73.3, on the 9th. There were 277.1 hours of sunshine and 8,295 inches of rain. The average humidity was 79 per cent. The barometric pressure and duration of sunshine were the highest on record, and the wind velocity and amount of cloud the lowest on record. The relative humidity was the lowest on record except in 1897, when it was also 79 per cent.

Besides Colonel Fitzgerald, another of Lord Kitchener's legates, passed away in the person of Colonel Raymond Marker, who figured early on the Roll of Honour, dying in hospital at Boulogne of wounds received in November, 1914. Colonel Marker was a favourite aide-de-camp of the Field-Marshal, who had a genuine regard for this Coldstream Guardsman, a splendid soldier, clever writer, and most delightful companion. Colonel Marker was a nephew of Lord Digby, and married a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Jackson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

You are possibly wedded to one brand of cigarettes. The point to consider is—Are you getting value for money? War Economy is as essential here as at home and it is up to you to see that you do get real value for every cent you pay out.

"SCPTRE" Turkish Cigarettes, while not being cheap, are the best value you can possibly obtain in the Colony. They mark the top note of quality and cost \$4 for a sealed tin containing 100 Cigarettes. Further, they are absolutely BRITISH MADE.

Manufactured by WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD. London. [Advt.] [991]

THE WAR.

FRENCH MAKE MARKED PROGRESS.

CAPTURE TRENCHES AND A THOUSAND PRISONERS.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE LAST ENEMY RAMPARTS.

HOLD LINE FROM PRIPET TO ROUMANIA.

HOSTILE SEAPLANES OVER DOVER.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK MANY STEAMERS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN ATTACKS AT POZIERES.

REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, August 12th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—An enemy attempt to recapture trenches north of Pozieres was repulsed with heavy loss.

A later message says:—The enemy renewed his efforts to recapture trenches lately wrested from him on the high ground north of Pozieres, delivering a strong infantry attack last night supported by heavy artillery. This was repulsed with heavy enemy loss. He succeeded nowhere in piercing our positions.

Elsewhere there is no change.

LONDON, August 13th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—Between the Ancre and the Somme there has been no change.

South-east of Ypres the enemy attempted to leave the trenches to attack, but the attempt was defeated.

NEW FRENCH FRONT.

VIGOROUS ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, August 12th.

A communique states:—We have regained our new front north of the Somme.

A vigorous German attack on the quarry north of Hem Wood captured by us yesterday was repulsed with losses to the enemy.

An enemy attack on La Maisonnette was driven back by curtain fire. Our reconnaissances have penetrated Hem Wood and east of the station at Hem, where we discovered a great many German corpses.

FRENCH ATTACK THIRD POSITION.

PARIS, August 13th.

A communique states:—The French north of the Somme attacked the third German position from east of Hardecourt to the Somme, opposite Euscourt.

CAPTURE TRENCHES AND 1,000 PRISONERS.

We captured all the trenches and fortified works on a front of 6½ kilometres to a depth of 600 to 1,000 metres. We took 1,000 prisoners and captured 30 machine-guns.

The French captured the southern part of the village of Maupas and the cemetery.

A German counter-attack between Maupas and Clery broke down under our fire.

The French executed numerous destructive bombardments south of the Somme.

VERDUN SECTOR.

PARIS, August 12th.

We have advanced south of the Thiaumont work, and two enemy attacks at Fleury were entirely repulsed.

PARIS, August 13th.

There was an intense artillery duel east of Verdun.

KITCHENER FUND.

LONDON, August 12th.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught has given £250 and the Chartered Bank £105 towards the Kitchener Fund.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS HOLD LINE FROM PRIPET TO ROUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, August 13th.

A communique states:—After seven weeks the efforts of General Scherbati-off and General Sakharoff, under the direction of General Brussiloff, culminated to-day in the capture of six fortified villages and woods along the whole line of the river Strypa and the enemy's winter base in front of Ternopol and Bucacz, the whole constituting the last sector of fortified enemy ramparts from the river Pripiet to the Rumanian frontier.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The Russians have occupied the important town of Nadworna, twenty miles south-west of Stanislaw.

AUSTRIANS IN FLIGHT.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

A communique states:—The Russians are pressing onward in Galicia, following the enemy, who is abandoning prepared positions, across rivers flowing into the Dniester.

STANISLAW INTACT.

Stanislaw on being occupied by the Russians was found to be undamaged.

CAUCASUS.

Obstinate fighting continues northward of Bilia.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS STILL PROGRESS.

CAPTURE OF OPPACCHIASELLE.

ROME, August 12th.

A communique states:—The Italians have crossed the Vallone, capturing two strongly-defended heights.

They occupied Oppacchiaselle at dawn, capturing 270 prisoners and three field guns.

The Austrians are holding out on the hills to the eastward of Gorizia, supported by artillery from Bainsizza plateau.

HOW GORIZIA WAS TAKEN.

TRAGIC SCENES AMONG THE POPULACE.

MILAN, August 12th.

While the Italian advance guards forced the Isonzo and engaged the enemy on the outskirts of Gorizia—driving the enemy out of the houses with bombs and machine-guns—the main body crossed by the bridges, which were repaired within a few hours, as the Austrians, in their desperate haste, had ineffectively fired the mines. The Italian artillery crossed most impetuously through a tornado of shell-fire.

The Austrians had driven the civilian population towards Iqibach, but these non-combatants were caught by a curtain of fire and had to return. There were tragic scenes as the women and children took refuge among the ruins or in dug-outs, shrieking for help. Finally they regained the town, where they hid in cellars, awaiting deliverance. Seven thousand were thus found.

The Italians joined the soldiery with exultant "Hurrahs," many weeping for joy. There were prominent persons in Gorizia, long exiled and imprisoned, but their Italian spirit was undiminished. Two ladies climbed up a castle in the darkness and hoisted the Italian flag before the Austrian commander fled.

THE NEAR EAST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH IN CONTACT WITH TURKS.

THREATENING THE ENEMY'S LINE.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Commander-in-Chief in Egypt reports that our cavalry are getting into contact with the Turkish rearguard at Hod-el-Hisha, north of Bir-el-Abd.

The British are threatening the enemy's line at various points.

The enemy is constantly employed in removing his dead, a number of whom lie before the Turkish position at Bir-el-Abd.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN FLEET ACTIVE.

REPORTED OUT OF KIEL CANAL.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Copenhagen says that a large German fleet, including Dreadnoughts, emerged from the Kiel Canal on Thursday and was sighted off Tranderup, making full speed towards the Little Belt.

HUN PIRATES BUSY.

HEAVY LIST OF SINKINGS.

LONDON, August 12th.

Eleven vessels sunk include the steamers *San Bernardo* (British), *Sebastiano* (Italian), *Henri Elia* and *Marie* (French), *Danewang* (Danish) and *Soria* (Norwegian).

A later message states:—Latest sinkings include one British, one Spanish, two French, one Norwegian and one Japanese steamers.

Three of these were sunk in the Channel.

The Japanese steamer was sunk in the Mediterranean, and a submarine fired on her crew.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SEAPLANE RAID ON DOVER.

ONE OFFICER AND SIX MEN WOUNDED.

LONDON, August 12th.

An official communique states:—Two hostile seaplanes flew over Dover to-day at noon. Four bombs were dropped, but no material damage was done.

The raiders were bombarded by anti-aircraft guns, and, pursued by aeroplanes, they made off seaward.

One officer and six men were wounded.

GERMAN SEAPLANES OVER CONSTANZA.

BUCHAREST, August 12th.

Three German seaplanes flew over Constanza and the adjacent coast, which were carefully inspected.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RELIEF OF SYRIA.

TURKS REFUSE AN AMERICAN REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, August 12th.

Turkey has refused a request by the United States to permit a Neutral Committee to distribute relief in Syria, where thousands are starving.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S MISSION TO ITALY.

MILAN, August 12th.

Mr. Runciman was ovated on his arrival here, after a two days' Economic Conference at Pallanza with the Italian Ministers of Railways and Commerce.

Mr. Runciman in a speech said that the Conference had settled a number of difficulties. The supply of coal and other necessities to Italy would probably be shortly assured, with a reduction in the price of coal. France had intimated her willingness to facilitate the transit of Italian produce to England. Great Britain was prepared to support any efforts to develop the Italian mercantile marine.

Minister Denava said that the Conference was most cordial, and was a further step in the development of Anglo-Italian relations.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION.

DEATHS AND INJURIES.

BUCHAREST, August 12th.

There were 115 persons killed and 180 injured in an explosion at a powder factory at Dudeschti.

RUSSIAN REVENUE.

HUGE INCREASE FOR THREE MONTHS.

PETROGRAD, August 12th.

The Russian revenue for the first three months of 1916 was increased by 232,000,000 roubles, as compared with that of 1915. The gold reserve is at present 1,549,000,000 roubles, and the total metal reserve is 200,000 roubles larger than that of 1915.

AMERICAN LOAN FOR BRITAIN.

FORTY MILLIONS STERLING.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Times correspondent at New York says that a forty million sterling British loan is being negotiated in America.

THE "TIMES" AND THE MESOPOTAMIA POSITION.

CALLS FOR MORE CANDOUR.

LONDON, August 12th.

The Times believes that the Government is doing its best to improve the position in Mesopotamia, but it calls for more candour—instancing the withholding of the Report of the Vincent Committee. It also urges the purging of the army headquarters at Sinla and the removal of the control of the campaign to Bombay.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

STILL SUFFERING FROM FEVER.

PARIS, August 12th.

The Duke of Westminster, who has returned from Egypt, has recovered from his attack of congestion of the lungs, but he is still suffering from fever and will remain in hospital.

Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams were received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 11th, 8 p.m.—Typhoon in about 110 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N. of Luzon, filling up.
August 12th, 1 p.m.—Typhoon in about 108 deg. Long. E. and 19 deg. Lat. N., moving west.
Typhoon in about 127 deg. Long. E. and 22 deg. Lat. N., inclining northward.
Typhoon in about 117 deg. Long. E. and 22 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

HONGKONG FINANCE.

The financial statement of the Colony for the month of May is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	
Balance of assets and liabilities on 30th April, 1916	\$ 182,763.82
Revenue from 1st to 31st May, 1916	1,224,765.04
Expenditure from 1st to 31st May, 1916	1,407,533.86
Balance on 31st May, 1916	1,040,370.45
Balance on 30th April, 1916	\$ 361,103.51

CHINESE NEWS.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION.

The Shanghai Opium Suppression Office has received a telegram from the Ministry of Finance, in reply to one which Mr. Tsai Hae-yuan, the Director of the Office, addressed to the Ministry several days ago. The Government, while appreciating the offer of increased tax on opium made by the merchants, cannot see its way to granting them any extension of the time limit for the total extinction of the opium trade, which must be suppressed as soon as possible. The Ministry has telegraphed instructions to the Provincial Chiefs of Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Kiangsi, to order their subordinates to prohibit smuggling of and trading in untaxed opium as stringently as they can.

DR. MORRISON OPTIMISTIC.

Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese Government, who is at present on a holiday in Japan, in the course of an interview by a representative of the Advertiser, expressed himself optimistically as to the political future of China. The relations of the leaders of the various factions are becoming more friendly, he said. He believes that better relationship will exist between Japan and China and sees this reflected in the appointment of Baron Hayaashi as Japanese Minister at Peking and the appointment of Chang Tsun-hsiang as Chinese Minister at Tokyo, both of whom have held higher posts, and both of whom were previously acquainted with the country to which they have been accredited. Both Ministers, Dr. Morrison said, desire to improve the cordial relationship between the two countries.

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, August 3rd.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

The great experiment of parliamentary government in China, though once proved a failure, is being tried a second time, curiously enough, with the same men who made it impossible before. To the ordinary observer, this would seem like inviting a repetition of the former disaster, but with blissful disregard of things as they are the Chinese reformers—if the radicals of to-day can be so called—proceed as if the history of republicanism in China had not been written indelibly in the misfortunes and disasters of the past three years. And so it is that the T'ang Yi Yuan and the Chung Yi Yuan have been solemnly inaugurated again in the presence of the new President. This much may be said of the ceremony—it was simple, and was in accord with republican ideals.

Some 138 members of the Upper House and 318 members of the Lower House had reached Peking in time for the opening of the National Assembly on August 1st, numbers insufficient to constitute a quorum in either House. Still that is immaterial. Legality in this respect cannot be insisted upon, for, as the Peking Gazette pointed out, the present assembly is *ultra vires* of the Constitution under which it is presumed to be convoked. Nevertheless, it seems to satisfy those who wish to have a representative assembly to discuss matters of State control and administration.

Before these lines are in print it may be that the new National Assembly, which is composed largely of members of the Kuomintang, will have shown that it is determined to be the governing body, and, in short, that the lessons of 1913 have not been taken to heart. Grounds for such fears are found in the extreme views expressed by certain Kuomintang leaders and in the absence of any desire on the part of this party to work harmoniously with those who have the taint of monarchy. However, the veiled threat of a military coalition taking over the affairs of the Government may exercise some restraint on the extremists and make them more amenable to considerations of practicalities and national interests rather than to personal and party interests.

Undoubtedly a good impression was created by the democratic spirit evinced at the opening. The reference on the part of the President to himself as being the first among equals was particularly acceptable, and no doubt the members liked his ascription to them of political sagacity.

It is too soon to become pessimistic regarding Parliament, and we can only hope that the many difficulties ahead will be successfully overcome.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

There is no certainty now as to who will become Vice-President. Tuan Chi Jui is apparently disinclined to vacate the office of Premier with its responsibilities and its power for the ornamental position of Vice-President, and Tang Shao Yi does not seem to care for any position lower than his former one of Premier. He has again found excuse for delaying his departure for Peking.

PRESS FACILITIES.

One feature of the new regime is the abrogation of the Press laws which invested the authorities with almost pleasurable powers in dealing with newspapers, which had become objectionable. Now the Government is agreeable to a free and unfettered Press, and an interesting tea party was held in the Central Park on Sunday at the invitation of General Hsu Hui-cheng, Chief Secretary of the Kuo Wu Yuan, who in his address spoke of the mutual assistance, which the Government and the Press could render to each other, adding that the Cabinet had decided to devise ways for facilitating the collection of news by newspapers from official sources.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Beilby Alston, who is coming to Peking as Councillor of the British Legation, is due in the capital in a day or two.

Prince Koudachen, the Russian Minister, and the Princess left for Chingwanbo last Friday.

Madame Comy, wife of the French Minister, leaves for home via Siberia very shortly.

THE GERMAN BANK.

I notice from the advertisement appearing in the Peking papers that the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank still proclaims the names of its London bankers and its branches in Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe and Yokohama, as well as Tsingtau. Is this bluff or an oversight?

THE OPENING OF CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

A SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

With a simplicity totally unknown in Chinese history, Parliament was opened by President Li Yuan-hung on August 1st, when he also took his oath of office.

As if to harmonise with the reigning spirit of democracy and simplicity, the spacious hall of Parliament was undecorated except with the two big national flags usually adorning the platform where the Speaker sits.

The M.P.s. were timed to enter the hall at 15 minutes to 10. Promptly at this hour the band was heard to play a tune outside, announcing the arrival of the President, who arrived in an automobile attended only by two mounted aides-de-camp.

First Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, the Speaker of the Senate, entered. As he did so, everybody fixed his eyes on the doorway to catch a glimpse of the President. To the surprise of everyone the President was already before his chair. He wore a frock-coat. He had slipped in without any fuss, unaccompanied, and quietly. For a moment there was a pause. Then suddenly the whole House realised that the President was present, and a loud clapping of hands broke the silence.

THE FORMAL CEREMONY.

The formal ceremony of opening Parliament was then begun. Rising from his chair, Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, Speaker of the Senate, announced that Parliament was about to be opened. He descended the platform and went to the rostrum. Here in a clear and ringing voice he read his opening speech to the members, amidst loud applause.

The following is a translation of the speech:—"On this first day of the 8th month of our Republic of Chung Hua, this Parliament is opened to begin its second ordinary session. Assembled here in this Hall of Ceremony are the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the purpose of performing the grand ceremony. In reverence I beg to say a few words. Great is the Parliament, which has been under an eclipse for some time. Who, pray, is responsible for these three long years of inactivity? Heaven lost its brilliant hue and the voice of the people was rendered inaudible! Evil atmosphere filled the sky and the tottering foundation looked as if it was to collapse. The mighty storm strained the strength of the lonely rock but Providence hath had compassion on us."

"Let the past be past; our life lies ahead."

"Suppression of wisdom and foresight was the cause of all the trouble raised by one individual, but by mutual counsel we shall yet accomplish our task. The Constitution is our guide. Public opinion is our source of information. We shall scrutinise the expenditure of the revenue of the country and supervise domestic as well as foreign affairs. Let us fulfil our duty and let our views be unbiased. Long live Parliament!"

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Speaker returned to his seat amidst loud applause and, at once, announced that the President had sent a message for the House. President Li rose from his chair. It was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause. He came forward to the rostrum and delivered his brief speech. It was plain that he was somewhat nervous at first. His voice was low and the first words could hardly be heard in the galleries. All of a sudden he seemed to have mastered his feelings and in a clear, firm voice read his message. The following is a translation of the message:

"Heaven hath smiled on our country and new days have set in. The work of administration is a mighty task, calling for the counsel of the people. You, honourable gentlemen, elected of the citizens, must have long since formed your views as to the way that the livelihood of the people and the welfare of the country should be secured. It is doubly necessary at this time of great crisis to rely on you for advice in order to remedy the situation. It is hoped that honourable gentlemen will be united in heart and soul and be free from prejudice and partisanship. On you will the country depend for the establishment of a constitutional government based on the rock of the National Constitution. You, honourable gentlemen, are responsible for the prosperity of the nation and the reform of the Government. Unlearned as I am, I have been entrusted with an enormous task. He avers that he will spare no effort to follow sincerely in the footsteps of you honourable gentlemen in the hope that something may be done for the benefit of the State. It is, indeed, a great joy to him to be able to participate in this historic occasion. So he expresses his congratulations to the Parliament of the Republic."

THE OATH.

The most solemn part of the morning's ceremony then took place. The Speaker announced that the opening of Parliament had been concluded and the President would then take his oath of office. There was no Chief Justice or bishop to witness the ceremony—the whole Parliament acted as witnesses instead. The band outside played the national anthem and everybody in the Hall rose to his feet. The entire assembly stood still with heads bowed, while the band rendered the anthem. President Li then immediately stepped to the rostrum after the music had ceased, took out a slip of paper from his pocket and read it aloud. The oath consists of just one simple sentence:

"I solemnly swear that I shall adhere to the constitution and perform the duties of the President with all the sincerity of my heart."

This signified the formal assumption of office by President Li Yuan-hung, and the Parliament received, with tremendous applause, The Speaker then declared that the session stood adjourned.

Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

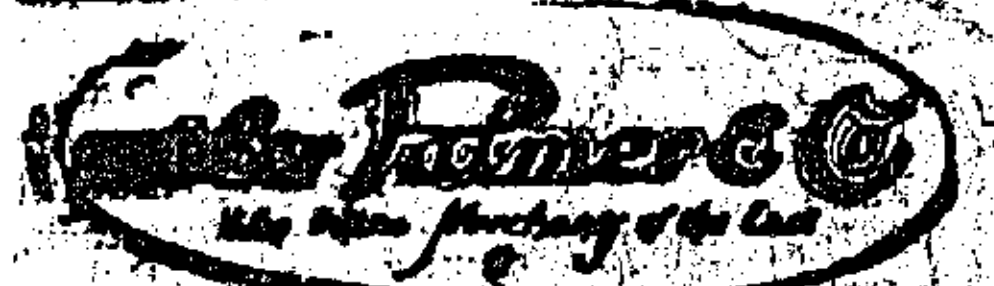
Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes, do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of ailments, when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, head aches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when you could get rid of them in a few days, is a real good turn if you take Beecham's Pills.

By Taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).



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JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIABLE FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



These tiny Capsules — superior
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FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
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GRASSHOPPER
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM
Pain in the joints, swelling, redness, heat, and pain, are the signs of Gout and Rheumatism. These are the most common of all diseases, and are caused by the accumulation of uric acid in the blood. The only reliable remedy is GRASSHOPPER, which acts directly on the uric acid, and removes it from the system. It is a powerful diuretic, and increases the secretion of urine, thus removing the uric acid from the blood. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is recommended by all medical authorities.

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Large supplies of "MONTEBERT"
Lime Juice have recently been shipped
from London. Order a few bottles from
your storekeeper to-day.

THE WAR.

The following Cable were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH STILL PROGRESSING.

LONDON, August 11th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a com-
munique, states:—North of Bazentin-le-
Petit and north-west of Pozieres we have
progressed.

BRITISH INFLECT LOSSES ON ENEMY.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a com-
munique, states:—North of Bazentin-le-
Petit we inflicted considerable loss on the
enemy in taking trenches on which
determined counter-attack was repulsed
with heavy loss.

NORMAL TRENCH WARFARE.

LONDON, August 11th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a com-
munique, states:—There is no change in
the situation between the Ancre and the
Somme. There was normal trench war-
fare west of the British front.

RAIDS ON ZEPPELIN SHEDS.

Besides numerous daily raids, the
Royal Flying Corps recently made long-
distance raids upon the Zeppelin sheds
at Brussels, the railway sidings at Mons,
the railway stations at Duisburg and
Courtrai, both of which were twice
attacked. Only two of the 68 raiding
machines failed to return.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH BOMBARD- MENT.

PARIS, August 11th.
A communique states:—We destructive-
ly bombarded enemy organizations north
of the Somme. There have been only
minor operations elsewhere.

French air-squadrons bombed the rail-
way station and barracks at Valenciennes
and the railway station at Bazancourt.

GERMAN TRENCHES STORMED.

PARIS, August 11th.
A communique states:—North of the
Somme several German trenches were
brilliantly stormed in the afternoon. A
fortified quarry and two small woods
north of Ham Wood were also captured
by the French.

NEW LINE ESTABLISHED.

The French established a new line on
the saddle south of Maurepas and along
the Maurepas and Ham roads.

There was an intense artillery duel
south of the Somme.

There was a bombardment on the
Verdun front.

AMERICAN PILOT KILLS GERMAN AEROPLANE.

A German aeroplane was felled south
of Douaumont by an American pilot.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, August 11th.
An official statement records the con-
tinued Russian advance on the right bank
of the Sereth, where over 14,000 prisoners
have been captured since the 4th inst.
The enemy loss is enormous.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY STANISLAU.

The Russians have occupied Stanisla-
u, Pursuing HEATEN ENEMY.

Reuter's Correspondent at Petrograd
states:—The Russians took Stanisla-
u after a light, and are now following on
the heels of the beaten enemy, in a wester-
ly direction.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF STANISLAU.

PETROGRAD, August 11th.
Stanisla-
u, which is 75 miles from Lem-
berg, is the centre of five railways, three
of which are already in the hands of the
Russians. It is only 14 miles from Halicz,
whose possession will give the Russians
control of the most important artery in
the defence of Lemberg.

BOTHMER'S ARMY.

The position of General Bothmer is
now most precarious, as he can only re-
treat by the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway,
against which General Sakharoff is ad-
vancing from the river Sereth, while
General Lechitsky, south of the Dniester,
has struck a shrewd blow at the rear of
General Bothmer's army.

HALICZ THREATENED.

The Russians north of the Dniester are
advancing at a pace that will soon
threaten Halicz.

ANOTHER CAPTURE.

A communique mentions that the Rus-
sians have captured Mostorzyska, after
a severe fight, and then crossed the
Zygotydz.

The fighting has been on the banks of
the tributaries of the Dniester, and is
described in a communique as of the
fiercest description.

HUGE CAPTURES.

The capture of altogether 23,000 Austro-
Germans yesterday is recorded, but the
slaughter of the enemy was tremendous.

The Austro-Germans destroyed the
bridges, but the Russians fought for and
won the forts, and advanced overwhelm-
ingly, clearing the woods, villages and
banks.

The Russian cavalry were most effec-
tive, breaking up the enemy's counter-
attacks and repeated charges and throw-
ing the massed formations into confusion.

When Monastyrskaya was captured a
Russian mounted machine-gun detach-
ment reached the rear of a German re-
giment, and annihilated it.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS OCCUPY THE DOBERDO PLATEAU.

LONDON, August 11th.
According to Reuter's Correspondent at
Bologna, it is officially announced that the
Italians have occupied the whole of the
Doberdo Plateau and have reached the
line at Vallone. To the east of Vallone
the enemy was completely routed and
retired after having been driven out of
the strongest defences on the San Michele
and San Martino sectors.

THE ITALIAN VICTORY.

ENEMY SMOKED OUT OF CAVERNS.

LONDON, August 11th.
A message from Milan states that the
main feature of the fighting at Gorizia
was the stubborn resistance of the Aus-
trians. Hundreds had hidden in caverns
excavated in the mountains, while eight
hundred Hungarians, in a photo at
Podgora, fought with bombs and maxim
guns day and night, but they were finally
smoked out by steam, scoured with
petroleum, fire being lighted at the en-
trance of the caves.

The Austrian Staff Headquarters, in the
Palace of Justice at Gorizia, was
wrecked and hundreds of officers buried.

Most of the Italian prisoners confined
in caverns were liberated.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH PROGRESS IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, August 11th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Salonika
says the French have advanced and occu-
pied a hill to the south of, and a railway
station five miles east of, Doiran.

EGYPT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

LONDON, August 11th.
An official message from Egypt reports
that the Turks made a further retreat
under pressure of our mounted troops.
Turkish counter-attacks were repulsed,
and the enemy's casualties were heavy.
Our cavalry remained in observation
the enemy, who retired to their entrench-
ments.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RECENT AIR RAIDS.

BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 11th.
It is officially announced that there
are now eight deaths as a result of the
air raid of the 8th inst.

The total damage is four small houses
and a shop damaged, and a number of
small houses and cottages slightly
damaged. Fifty feet of a solitary rail-
way were torn up and a horse was
killed.

VENICE.

Rome, August 12th.
It is officially announced that the Aus-
trian air raid on Venice on Tuesday
night negligibly damaged the railway
and military establishments, but com-
pletely destroyed the church of Santa
Maria Formosa.

FUME.

Rome, August 12th.
It is semi-officially announced that the
air raid on Fume was most destructive.
Enormous reservoirs of petroleum were
blown up, and all the buildings near the
torpedo factory were destroyed. Three
sheds full of valuable machinery were
damaged. The Danube shipbuilding
yards suffered seriously.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

GERMANY REFUSES ALLIED FOODSTUFFS PROPOSAL.

LONDON, August 11th.
It is officially announced that Germany
has declined to negotiate further regard-
ing the Allies' offer in respect of the
relief of inhabitants in occupied terri-
tories, mentioned in a telegram on June
27th.

The telegram referred to was as
follows:—The Imperial Government pro-
poses to admit foodstuffs into territories
occupied by the enemy provided the enemy
will reserve wholly to civilians all food-
stuffs sent into those territories and allow
neutral States to control the distribu-
tion. If the offer is refused or un-
answered before harvest-time, the Imperial
Government will hold the Central Powers
responsible and exact such reparation as
can be secured by the Allied arms or
enforced by public opinion in neutral
countries for every civilian starved to
death in occupied territories.

HARASSING THE TURKS.

CAIRO, August 11th.
The latest news from Sinai states that
the British are continually harassing the
Turks, inflicting the heaviest casualties
and taking prisoners.

LIEUT.-COL. LEWIN WOUNDED.

LONDON, August 11th.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin, the hus-
band of the late Earl Roberts' daughter,
Edwina, is wounded.

MILITARY CONFERENCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, August 12th.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State
for War, and General Maurice and
Colonel Buckley conferred with M.
Briand, the Ministers of War and Mani-
factures, Generalissimo Joffre and General
Castelnau.

It is announced that the discus-
sion, which showed complete har-
mony, had reference to the progress of the joint
military operations.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SERBIANS.

LONDON, August 11th.
Britain has agreed to release for the
Serbians, if necessary, 2,000 tons of
Roumanian grain, the distribution of
which is to be controlled by the Allies,
but has informed the Central Powers
that, as they possess enormous stocks of
foodstuffs in Roumania, they must pro-
vide for the Serbians in future.

PORTUGAL TO HELP ON WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, August 11th.
The President of Portugal, telegraph-
ing to the Paris Journal, says:—
"We have already sent soldiers to East
Africa. Now we are going to fight also
on the European front, where we shall
be proud to co-operate with the Allies."

GERMAN "WALL OF STEEL" SHAKEN.

LONDON, August 12th.
Reuter's Correspondent at Amsterdam
says that while the Allies have been
battering the enemy on every side for
weeks, the Germans have observed
pious silence regarding their intentions,
and German papers have been talking of
an impenetrable wall of steel on both
frontiers.

A German evening communique makes
the first admission that the wall is
shaken, saying that the regrouping of
troops to meet the regrouping of the
Russians is proceeding.

TRIBESMEN'S FAITH IN BRITISH RULE.

LONDON, August 12th.

The tribal chiefs at Aden have written
to the Anti-Slavery Society highly ap-
preciating the help of the British Naval
force in repelling the Mad Mullah's
attack at Lascoray, which created in the
minds of the tribesmen "a wonderful
faith and loyalty to British rule."

KITCHENER FUND.

LONDON, August 11th.

The Kitchener National Memorial
Fund now totals over £213,000. It has
been given £10,500.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

LINER ON FIRE AND BEACHED.

ATHENS, August 12th.
The liner Eleftheria, bound from
Salonica for Volo, with a cargo of petro-
leum, and carrying 1,200 passengers,
mostly Greek soldiers of the demobilised
army, caught fire off Skiathos.

The vessel's boilers exploded.
Forty were killed and many injured.
The Captain succeeded in beaching the
burning liner.

SHANGHAI OPIUM SCANDAL.

SHANGHAI, August 12th.

A great scandal has been brought to
light in Shanghai by the arrest of four
Yunnanese Members of Parliament on a
charge of smuggling opium.

Seven thousand pounds of opium,
valued at a million, which, in view of their
official position, was allowed to pass the
Customs without examination.

There is reason to believe that this is
less than half of the amount that was
brought to Shanghai.

SALONIKA COMMANDS.

LONDON, August 11th.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states
that General Sarrail has been formally
appointed Generalissimo of the Allied
forces at Salonika. General Cordopiano
commands the French Army at Salonika.

WAR NEWS.

BELGIAN VILLAGES AND GERMAN WOUNDED.

The Telegraph learns from the frontier
that the Germans have compelled the
establishment in every Belgian village
of a special Red Cross service under
German doctor or medical student.
Every village is charged to attend to the
wounded for the love of God. The Ger-
mans will enforce obedience to this order.

GERMAN SAILORS IN THE TRENCHES.

The Daily Express learns on reliable
authority that among the prisoners re-
cently captured by the British on the
Western front were several German
sailors.

These sailors state that they are sur-
vivors of the great North Sea fight, and
formed part of the crews of the German
battleships and battle-cruisers sunk or
irretrievably damaged in action.

When the men were landed in Ger-
many they were immediately provided
with soldiers' uniforms and sent to the
trenches in order to prevent them from
going home and telling their relatives
and friends what had really happened to
their ships.

The people of Germany were thus kept
in ignorance of the colossal losses suffered
by the German Navy; the only source of
their information being the highly colour-
ed and totally misleading official com-
munications.

NEW LINES FOR OLD.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WONDERS OF ROEHAMPTON.

"The only thing I dread is losing a
limb—I'd far rather be killed!"
These words must have been echoed a
thousand times by our gallant fighting
men, who, while willing and ready to lay
down their lives, if necessary, on the
sacred altar of the freedom of nations,
have, very naturally, shrunk with horror
from the terrible prospect of a helpless
existence and the utter loss of a limb
independence which the loss of a limb
suggests.

It is a fear which many of us to whom
it has been expressed have found very
difficult to allay.

This thought was certainly uppermost
in my mind when I first passed through
the gates of Queen Mary's Convalescent
Auxiliary Hospital (for soldiers and
sailors who have lost their limbs in the
war) at Roehampton, in the County of
London; for I, too, had failed fully to
recognise the wonderful progress of
science, and had very little real concep-
tion of the rapid and marvellous strides
which have been made in the creation of
artificial limbs.

In the beautiful Roehampton House,
generously lent for the purpose by Mr.
Kenneth Wilson, with its peaceful
grounds, our mutilated soldiers and sail-
ors can obtain a new lease of life.
They receive there the best possible arti-
ficial appliances and instruction in their
use—an exceedingly important work, for
in the past many a man has cast an
artificial limb aside for the want of a
little instruction as to its working.

There, artificial hands are taught to
grip, the men learn to walk with their
new legs as well as they ever did,
and the wounded Australian, who had lost
both his legs at Gallipoli, remarked to me
with a brave smile, "I used to suffer
fearfully with gout in my old feet—but
these new ones treat me proudly."

Just a year ago the hospital was open-
ed, and how urgent the need has been is
very evident from the fact that up to the
25th of last month over two thousand
cases had been treated and discharged,
cases had been treated and discharged,
cases had been treated and discharged.

Over two thousand men of our fighting forces
from the Mother-country and the Over-
seas Dominions—who had entered the
hospital, regarding themselves as useless
cripples and mentally placing themselves
"on the shelf" of life, have, after a
brief period, varying between four and
six months, passed out as re-animated and
who have had both legs again have
never expected to walk again have
walked out with the aid of a stick alone!

Yesterday dozens of maimed soldiers
were making application for their recep-
tion into the hospital. In April last the
waiting list numbered nearly 2,000, and
notifications are pouring in at the rate
of over 300 a month. The 650 beds are
always occupied.

The great rooms, with their hand-
somely painted walls and ceilings, com-
pletely new by the necessity of war in-
terventions, were a wonderful sight.
Over each bed was a wonderful sight.
Over each bed was a wonderful sight.

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THE SENUSSI WAR.

CAMPAIGN WON BY A MOUNTED CHARGE.

Dispatches relating to the operations in Egypt from the beginning of the war up to April last were issued by the British War Office in June.

They describe the abortive Turkish attacks on the Suez Canal in February, 1915, and then the long and arduous, though little reported, campaign against the Senussi on the western frontier of Egypt and in the oases.

Little that is new is added to our knowledge of the battle for the Canal. But the history of the Western campaign is published for the first time.

War with the Senussi broke out in November last, when H.M.S. *Tara* and the transport *Morina* were torpedoed by U-boats off the Cyrenaica coast and the crews taken prisoners. Almost at the same time our frontier fort at Sollum was shelled by enemy submarines, and one Egyptian coastguard cruiser sunk and another damaged. Sollum and other frontier posts were evacuated on November 23rd.

A mixed striking force of British Yeomanry, Australian Light Horse, Royal Scots and Middlesex Battalions, Sikhs, Bikanirs, Cavalry Corps, Egyptian machine-gun sections and artillery was gathered at Matruh. Major-General Wallace was in command.

GERMANS BEHIND THE ALIEN.

On December 25th this force moved out. There was sharp but indecisive fighting with the Senussi, who retired. In January a torrential rain fell and the country became "a sea of mud." This factor played an important and unfortunate part in the subsequent operations. Successes were achieved, but it was impossible to follow them up owing to the difficulty of movement and the inadequacy of the force. The columns returned to their base at the end of the month. At this stage General Wallace retired. He was succeeded by Major-General Peyton.

The force was strengthened and reconstituted. "Henceforth it was possible to follow up any success," and "the re-occupation of Sollum was now a possibility."

German brains were behind the Senussi and their Arab adherents. Their anti-British tendency had begun to manifest itself with the advent of Gaafar, a Germanised Turk of considerable ability, in April, 1915, with a considerable supply of arms and money. This Gaafar was followed by Nuri Bey, a half-brother of Enver Pasha. In the subsequent fighting the Western force proved to be well equipped with modern rifles, machine-guns and field artillery. German submarines co-operated along the coast, laying mines and sinking transports. There were civilised and highly-skilled brains in the strategic plans of the Senussi, and this was soon shown in their occupation of the Bahariya Oasis. This oasis is only 200 miles S.W. of Cairo, and only about 100 miles from the rich Fayum region on the Nile.

ARMED MOTORS FINISH THE COUP.

Our push for Sollum was launched on February 20th, and a decisive battle was fought that day with Gaafar's forces near Agagia. The fortunes of the day, and thereby of the campaign, were decided by a magnificent cavalry charge. General Maxwell's dispatch says:—

"As the attack developed the enemy opened a fairly heavy fire with rifles and machine-guns, and two or three field-guns distributed their fire over the field. The 3rd South African Infantry moved forward with admirable steadiness. Then, acting exactly as on previous occasions, the enemy's infantry, moving very rapidly, attempted an outflanking movement against General Lukin's left. This was met by a company from the reserve sent up in column behind the threatened flank, and the counter-attack at once faded away."

"As soon as the danger was over General Lukin, acting with admirable promptitude, withdrew his squadron from his left flank and sent it to strengthen his main pursuing force on his right, and there is little doubt that this quick decision did much to ensure the success of the subsequent operations. As the firing line was now within 500 yards of the position, General Lukin threw into the fight the greater portion of his reserves, including his last two armoured cars, and at the same time sent a staff officer to warn Colonel Souter, of the Dorset Yeomanry, to be ready for his opportunity. In the face of this vigorous action the enemy was compelled to evacuate his position, and in exact accordance with the plans, the fight was taken up by cavalry."

"The rest of the story may be told in the words of Colonel Souter's report:—

"About 1 p.m. I received a message from the G.O.C. saying that he wished me to pursue and to cut off the enemy if possible. It was my intention to let the enemy get clear of the sandhills, where there might have been wire or trenches, and then to attack him in the open and, therefore, pursued on a line parallel to, and about 1,000 yards west of, the line of retreat, attacking with dismounted fire wherever the horses wanted an easy."

"About 2 p.m. I saw for the first time the whole retreating force extend for about a mile with a depth of 300 to 400 yards. In front were the camels and baggage, escorted by irregulars and machine-guns, followed by the main body of the Senussi, and then the rear and flank guard. I decided to attack mounted."

"About 3 p.m. I dismounted for the last time to give my horse a breather and to make a careful examination of the ground over which I was about to move. By this time the Dorset Regiment was complete, and as the squadron of the Bucks Yeomanry had gone on ahead and could not be found, I attacked with Dorsets alone."

"The attack was made in two lines, the horses galloping steadily, and well in hand. Three maxims were brought into action against us, but the men were splendidly led by their squadron and troop leaders, and their behaviour was admirable. About 50 yards from the position I gave the order to charge, and with one yell the Dorsets hurled themselves upon the enemy, who immediately broke."

(Continued on next column.)

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Archbishop's Committee on Church and State, whose report is just published, have brought together a mass of interesting material and used it with sanity and discretion. They have confined their attention to the main to the single purpose of providing a scheme for a Church Council of Bishops, clergy, and laity, which shall be free to legislate in Church affairs while the power of veto is reserved to the State. The Committee have wisely refrained from considering in any detail questions of property, patronage, or discipline. It is interesting that they have been guided throughout their recommendations by the experience gained by the Representative Church Council, a body which has been in existence little more than ten years. Like that body, the proposed new Church Council is to consist of the members of the two Houses of Convocation and the House of Laymen in the Province of Canterbury and York. But the Lower Houses of Convocation are to be reformed, so that the representatives of the parochial clergy shall have a majority of votes, and the method of election to the Houses of Laymen amended with a view to making them also more representative. Unlike the present Representative Church Council, which has no legal authority, the new Church Council would have power to propose legislative action, and to submit canons and Bills to a specially appointed committee of the Privy Council, with a view to secure the sanction of the Crown or Parliament. Measures approved by the new Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council and requiring Parliamentary sanction would be placed before the Lords and Commons, and if not vetoed by either House at the end of forty days should receive the King's assent and thus pass into law. The appointment of this committee of the Privy Council to be the link between the Church Council and Parliament is a novel and at the same time an important feature in the report. It is intended to provide a competent authority to examine any proposed ecclesiastical legislation from the point of view of the State.

Though they are marked throughout by a studied restraint, it is not to be denied that the Committee's recommendations if adopted would have far-reaching effects on the life of the Church in England, and perhaps more than one quarter of those who desire disestablishment will be as much dissatisfied as those who would maintain the present order. But it is difficult to deny the Committee's declaration that to give its best to the nation the Church must be free to manage its own affairs through its own representative assemblies. At present there are anomalies, and indeed abuses, which every one deplores, but which the Church is powerless to abolish owing to the breakdown of the legislative machinery which holds it captive. The great majority of the clergy are without adequate representation in the Convocations, while the laity are deprived of any part in the Church's deliberations except in bodies which have no power of giving legal effect to their resolutions. In theory, of course, Parliament provides the lay element in its councils, but Parliament is admittedly incompetent to deal with measures directly affecting the Church's life and organization. The report describes a method of government by devolution subject to Parliamentary control. It is a method which has already been adopted in our educational and social legislation. For that reason it deserves careful attention, while for its own importance and the large issues with which it is concerned the whole nation, and not only Churchmen, are called to examine it with sympathetic interest.—*Times*.

WAS HORSE'S VICTORIOUS DEATH.

In the middle of the enemy's lines my horse was killed under me, and, by a curious chance, his dying strides brought me to the ground within a few yards of the Senussi general, Gaafar Pasha.

At this moment Colonel Souter was alone, except for Lieutenant Blakely and Yeoman Brown, both of the Dorset Yeomanry, who had also had their horses shot under them. Around them about 50 or 60 lightly wounded enemy, and the situation was distinctly threatening until the arrival of the machine-gun section decided the issue. Gaafar Pasha and his staff were then escorted from the field to a place of safety.

For this happy result credit is due to Colonel Souter, whose resolution and coolness stood him in great stead at a very critical moment. His name has already been submitted for reward.

Colonel Souter adds:—"It is difficult accurately to express the effect of this cavalry charge on the enemy. Throughout the day he had fought with extreme boldness, but when the horses got him he had only one thought, and that was to get away."

"The losses in this remarkable exploit were severe, but they were justified by both the moral and material result achieved. After their defeat the enemy retreated westwards towards Sollum, and the Egyptian Bedouin (Aulad Ali) began to desert him in large numbers and to appeal to General Peyton for pardon."

DUKE'S MOTOR DASH.

On March 14th the British columns were outside Sollum. Aeroplane reconnaissance reported that the enemy was evacuating his camps. Armoured cars in pursuit. The result was the capture of all the enemy's guns and machine-guns. Sollum was reoccupied.

"In little more than three weeks General Peyton's force had cleared the country of the enemy for 150 miles, had captured his commander, had taken all his artillery and machine-guns, and had driven his scattered forces far beyond the Egyptian frontier."

The rescue of the British prisoners from the Tara and Morina by the light armoured car battery under Major the Duke of Westminster is described as a brilliant exploit.

"To lead his cars through perfectly unknown country against an enemy of unknown strength was a feat which demanded great resolution, and which should not be forgotten even in this war, where deeds of rare daring are of daily occurrence."

NEW IMPERIAL LONDON.

DREAM OF SPLENDID CENTRAL AREA.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Mr. Lewis Hind in the *Daily Chronicle* outlines a dream of a splendid central area in the New Imperial London which will be created after the war. It is to be a spot where men and women will pay homage to the Sons of Liberty to the end of time. It is to be both splendid in its structure and splendid in spirit.

Look ahead seven years, says Mr. Hind. Here is the dream which must come true. You will start from Buckingham Palace; you will drive down the historic Mall; you will emerge through the gates to find the crowding buildings on either side swept away, with gardens there and statues and fountains; you will sweep round to Northumberland Avenue, passing on the way Le Soeur's superb statue of Charles I. turned so as to be in alignment with this new highway, facing towards the new Bridge (all forgiven and forgotten, an English King silently in line with England and the Empire); you will ascend the new Northumberland Avenue, see its arms opening, Embankment gardens on either side, and here at the approach to the great bridge, rising above the traffic and the frame there will be an open space—Empire Place.

EMPIRE PLACE.

This will be the centre of the new Imperial London. Here where the great bridge begins to stretch over the old river, with the Cross of St. Paul's shining to the east, and the towers of the Mother of Parliaments looming in the west—a real Thames-side London at last. It is no dream. The scheme has been discussed and planned. For years men have worked for it. The Royal Institute of British Architects, the London Society, Professor Beresford Pite, Mr. Paul Waterhouse, Sir W. H. Lever, have all realised the dream, and have pushed the business forward. In the present exhibition of the Royal Academy, in the place of honour in the Architectural Room, which so few visit, but wherein vast architectural ideas which affect us all are being materially, the whole scheme is set forth pictorially by two talented architects—Mr. D. Barclay Niven and Mr. T. Raffles Davison. Study their "Design for the Improvement of Charing Cross and you will determine that we must all unite to produce the fall of the South-Eastern Railway Bridge, relic of the old, bad, muddling days, and the rise of the new, Empire Bridge, symbol of a new, organised, and rejuvenated Empire.

With his great architectural scheme Mr. Hind wishes to associate memory of those who have fallen in the war, and he suggests the erection of a Chapel for a Fellowship of the Fallen. It is to be erected on Empire Place, the heart of the improvement, a consecrated spot, set on a little hill, where Northumberland Avenue, rising between the two Embankment Gardens (one is yet to be extended), merges into the new bridge. Here I would build a Chapel, small but high, very simple, but very beautiful, dedicated to the Fallen who have died for their country. In the centre of this Chapel I would place a plain Cross, and on it would rest a Crown. And on the wall of the Chapel, oriented to take the first rays of the rising sun on Empire Day, I would inset in letters of gold the plain statement that this Chapel, the centre of the great Imperial scheme for broadening and beautifying the first city of the Empire, is dedicated to our loved, the flower of the old country, and the dominions across the seas, who fell in the Great War of Freedom.

A FLAG ALWAYS FLYING.

"And above the chapel I would have a flag always flying. It would be of silk, bordered with the 64 flags of the Empire, and once a year, on Empire Day, it would be taken down, and another raised in its place; and the flag that had served its purpose would be presented, with most honourable ceremony, to a city of the Empire."

"This plan of gratitude to the fallen, and love for their memory, symbolized by the chapel and the bridge, should be raised by the people of the Empire. Who does not mourn a soldier or sailor? Who would not be willing to join in this testimony of love and gratitude? Empire Day comes each year, and for such a cause one guinea. Let us begin now, let us allot seven years to the fulfilment of this Imperial scheme; let us promise that on Empire Day each year for seven years we will each give one guinea to this proud memorial to our brave dead."

This great scheme of Mr. Hind's, of course, involves the removal of Charing Cross Station to the south side of the river; the scrapping of the hideous railway bridge, a huge blot on the finest vista in London; the making of an imposing processional road sweeping majestically round from the Mall, joined by a noble north to south thoroughfare, and crossing the river on a magnificent stone bridge of one clear span, a great Empire bridge, leading from Empire Place on the Embankment to an Imperial Senate House built up in isolated grandeur on the south side of the river which is now given up to barges, sheds, and mud.

That quotation is from the May issue of the *British Architect*, in an article by Mr. T. Raffles Davison, pleading again for the scheme as he has pleaded ever since this Imperial idea was first mooted. The advantages of this reconstruction are almost too obvious to be stated.

A VISION OF THE SURREY SIDE.

The south side of the river, already in the way of becoming magnificent, in one corner, through the erection of the new County Council Hall, will at last have its own Embankment, and the name should be the Edward Embankment. It will present a vista of palaces and gardens from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge, thus making the Surrey frontage of the Thames as palatial as the Middlesex frontage, and uniting North and South London into one organic whole. Waterloo and the new Charing Cross Station will adjoin each other on the

(Continued on next column.)

GERMANY'S HOLD ON RUMANIA.

22,000,000 YEARLY TRIBUTE.

The *New York World* publishes the following article from its special correspondent at Bucharest, Rumania.

The peaceful penetration by Germany of Rumania, and the work and organization accomplished before as well as after the commencement of the war by the Germans in this country, invites the wonder and even the respect of an impartial observer, if there was not a discrimination in the ways and means adopted by them to achieve their ends.

To study the Rumanian commerce, industry and finance is to know the story of German enterprise, German work and German initiative gaining the mastery everywhere and in every walk of life. Since 1860, when a Hohenzollern Prince was put on the Rumanian throne, until the present day, Germans have gradually immigrated and settled here in large numbers. In the city of Bucharest alone the number of German residents is over 20,000, while in other Rumanian cities there are not less than a further 50,000. To these must be added 240,000 German-Rumanians, who are always the forerunners of German interests and German propaganda. They hold the most valuable properties and estates in the soil and in the other large cities, as well as rich and fertile lands in the Dobruja district.

GERMAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

As everywhere in other countries, in Rumania also, German official and unofficial agents have spared no efforts or means in their endeavours to increase their influence and to multiply gradually their enterprises and commerce. While England and France together have only ten consular representatives in this country, Germany and Austria are represented by 25 consular agents. As to non-official, commercial attaches and agents there can be no comparison, as the Germans alone have several scores more than their adversaries combined. They have also a chamber of commerce in the city of Bucharest, while the French and English have no such thing in this country.

The country's commercial, financial, economic, social, educational, hygienic, and many other phases are thoroughly studied and reported on from time to time. Anyone interested in Rumanian affairs is obliged to refer to the German reports.

With such organization and the knowledge resulting from it, the Germans, with their low-priced goods, "made for the Orient," and long-period easy-payment system, became the predominant masters of the Rumanian market, thus importing goods annually to the amount of about 25,000,000 (during 1913) from Germany, out of a total of 29,000,000 of general Rumanian imports.

CONTROL OF PETROLEUM FIELD.

From 1895 to 1900 the German capitalists, supported by German diplomacy, strove their utmost to become the sole masters of the entire petroleum field. In this endeavor they had two points in their minds; one was economic, the other political. At that time Germany had already concluded a secret political alliance with Rumania, and she was planning to assure the supply of her needs of petroleum in case of war, as she knew well that Russia would side with her enemies, and that she would not be able to get very much material from the United States, owing to the English blockade; so it was her endeavour to have the Rumanians as her allies, when, with the sole serious competitors that appeared in the field were the Americans, but the Germans, by their diplomacy, drove them off.

Almost all the electrical works in the capital and in the provinces are in German hands. The Fernie Iron Works, the port foundries and the shipbuilding and repairing at Galatz are owned by the Rupp Company. Almost all the companies that manufacture cloth, cotton, cement, paper, and many other industries, as also the wood-exporting trade, are in the hands of the Germans. If you add to these the Austrian and Hungarian enterprises, you will have an approximate idea of what the so-called Rumanian industry consists of.

With German commerce and industry predominating in Rumania, it is natural also that German finance should have made some headway in order to make the Rumanian dependence on Germany still more complete. Out of 200,000,000 of Rumanian public debt, about 22,000,000 have been borrowed from the Berlin banks, and to-day the State of Rumania is paying 22,000,000 interest and annuities to the Germans. As most of the capital borrowed in Germany has gone to pay for war and other material manufactured in Germany, not a cent has entered the country and, as a Rumanian puts it, the payment of these two millions is an annual tribute paid to Germany.

A "GOLD HARVEST."

The gold harvest for national defence continues to flow into the Bank of France at the rate of between 240,000 and 250,000 a day. The Finance Minister made his appeal to the French people for the loan of the nation's gold in the late summer of last year. Thus for ten months past the stream of yellow coins has never dried up for moment, though naturally it is less copious than in the earlier period.

Surrey side, feed each other with passengers, and be the great terminus of traffic for South and West England. The approach to the new bridge, from either side will be transformed into wide spaces and spacious gardens. The new Empire Bridge, crossing the immemorial river, will lead to Imperial Avenue, there joined by two other great arteries of traffic from Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, it will converge into Imperial Place. Thus will be formed a real centre of London, the first city of the Empire, a new London, of which Empire Place and Empire Bridge will be the symbols.

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* TJITAROM ...	SHANGHAI	20th Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA

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HAI PHONG ... "SINKIANG" ... On 17th Aug., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.
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"HAICHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 2 P.M.

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1916.

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COLOMBO	Frid y			
NORM	Aug. 25	"MOOLTAN"	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHGAR"	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SAARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	"MOIRA"	Nov. 19	Nov. 28
NOVA	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NTANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
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SS.	Leave Hongkong About
MALTA	TUESDAY, 15th August
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 17th August
SAARDINIA	SATURDAY, 23rd September
NOVARA	

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DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	"ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Itano "HITACHI MARU" Capt. Tomioka	18,000 35"	SUNDAY, 20th Aug. at 11 A.M. THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	"YOKOHAMA MARU" Capt. Sato "SADO MARU" Capt. Asakawa	12,500 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, RAMPOANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	"SAKI MARU" Capt. K. Yoshikawa "TANGO MARU" Capt. S. Takano	19,500 13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"KIRIN MARU" Capt. Sato	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	"RANGOON MARU" Capt. Mori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TOSA MARU" Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	THURSDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	"PENANG MARU" Capt. Kusibiki	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. Takeda	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KITANO MARU" Capt. Cope	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 A.M.

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Steamer	Tonnage and Speed	Leave Hongkong
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ANYO MARU	18,500—18 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon
PERNSIA MARU	9,600—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—31 knots	WED., 4th Oct. Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000—16 knots	TUES., 17th Oct. 10.30 A.M.

SIBERIA MARU ... 18,000—18 knots ... FRI., 15th Sept., Noon.
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‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.
§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

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† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.
"SHINKOKU MARU" ... MONDAY, 21st Aug., at 7 A.M.

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